

# THE TIMES.



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GREENSBORO, N. C., NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

(WHOLE NO. 32)

## THE TIMES.

JAMES W. ALBRIGHT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**TERMS.**  
The Times is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at  
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### The Reckless Spider.

BY LEONARD SMOKER, ESQ.

What a creature, a poisonous spider,  
Lying on a thread with lightning speed;  
And he'll be on me too without great heed.

He's been dived thus to leave the ceiling,  
Where he seems to have made fast and fast his  
thread.

He's been dived down by the gleaming  
Of the candle now shining on my board.

From it he's this adventurous insect  
Has been in a race to make it reckless flight,  
Down to the dark, his deeds are all correct.

And he'll be on me too without great heed,  
And he'll be on me too without great heed.

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He'll be on me too without great heed,  
He'll be on me too without great heed.

Oh, my should not our very nature dash,  
And tears in scolding torrents ever flow;  
To see mortals like poor insects rush  
Down to the pit of never ending woe.

But see how low my flickering taper burns,  
And one more puff and my cigar is spent;  
So here's the moral; he's wise that turns  
When warned, and all sinners who may repent.

[By Permission.]

Letters from the 12th Regiment.  
EVANSPORT, Va., November 13th, 1861.

My dear Friend:—Nothing of very  
special import has transpired since my last  
letter. We have had some firing from our  
batteries—a few mornings since, the breeze  
being very strong, three small schooners  
attempted to run the blockade; one gun  
from each battery opened upon them, and  
notwithstanding the great disadvantage our  
gunners labored under from the strong  
breeze, their balls mostly struck in, through  
and around about the little crafts in pro-  
fusion, doing damage to what extent we are  
unable to tell. After the vessels passed,  
the batteries exchanged a few shots, doing  
some damage, I think, to the enemy as  
our balls made the dirt fly, and we after-  
wards saw them mending up their embank-  
ments.

The enemy is still accumulating and for-  
tifying upon the opposite bank. Yesterday  
and to-day they have had up a balloon  
either experimenting with it or making  
observations, I could not tell which. If  
they expect to see long columns of soldiers  
on the march, leaving the Potomac to look  
after the great Armada gone south, as no  
doubt Gen. McClellan is anxious should  
be the case, they will be entirely mistaken.  
Our regiments are constantly arriving instead  
of leaving, the Potomac, four having ar-  
rived within the last forty-eight hours, all  
from the Atlantic and Gulf States. There  
are men enough left at home in the south  
to take care of any number of the enemy  
that may effect a landing. It is not pre-  
sumed by any one that on a coast so exten-  
sive as ours, fortifications could be erected  
in sufficient numbers and of sufficient  
strength to prevent the landing from a for-  
midable fleet at some places. The fortifica-  
tions are made formidable as in the im-  
portance of the place fortified. At very  
many places fortifications are erected merely  
to prevent depredations from small mar-  
auding parties. Whenever the Lincoln  
fleet, however, may effect a landing at such  
places, they will soon find them like pieces  
of hot iron, too heavy to hold. This fleet,  
as I have above remarked, can be essentially  
entertained, without the return of a single  
man from Virginia. You need not, there-  
fore, expect to hear from the 12th any-  
where else than on the Potomac, in sight  
and speaking distance of the enemy. Re-  
marking of "speaking distance," reminds  
me that a colloquy is carried on, more or  
less every day, across the river. They  
cannot bear to bear named "Bull Run,"  
nor "Leesburg." It matters not how civilly  
they may be talking on other matters, only  
ask them by which route they came,  
whether Bull Run or Leesburg, they fly  
into a passion, and their only reply is—  
"go to h—l, you d—d rebel!"

We have nearly completed our various  
styles of entertainment, gotten up expressly  
to order for a Yankee landing; and can ac-  
commodate, with ease, as many in propor-  
tion to our number, as brisk waiters can  
hand dishes of soup at a fashionable num-  
ber one Philadelphia hotel. I really do  
not know how many this would be, but as

I have sometimes seen waiters dodge about  
so fast that I could not tell which one I  
was looking at, I suppose it would be a  
great many.

But our preparations being completed,  
we are not idle. Col. Pettigrew does not  
know how to do nothing; and he has his  
regiment out twice a day drilling the men  
in the various movements of the skirmish  
and battalion drills. This keeps the tact-  
ics fresh in the minds of the men; gives  
them confidence, besides giving us good  
and healthy exercise, the drill ground it-  
self being about a mile from camp. It is  
also said that the d—l finds work for idle  
hands to do; and from this stand point it  
may be of some service to us, as the 12th  
regiment is proverbial in all this surround-  
ing country for honesty and civility; treat-  
ing every body with courtesy, and com-  
mending depredations upon no one.—  
For instance, the regiment being *nameless*,  
a gentleman who has to do with a number  
of recruits remarked the other day, he  
believed the men often steal things, per-  
fectly useless, merely to keep their hands  
busy; that they could steal the molasses from a  
cake through an inch and a half plank; he  
had caught them one day trying to steal  
the "touch-hole" from a cannon.

On yesterday evening we received or-  
ders from head quarters to hold ourselves  
in readiness to march at a moment's notice;  
the enemy was reported to be landing ab-  
out nine miles above us. I have learned  
that for several days pickets have been  
pushed forward by the left wing of Mc-  
Clellan's army, resting upon the Potomac,  
within nine miles of Evansport. Great  
joy was manifested in camp, and with knap-  
sacks packed, every soldier slept in expec-  
tation of being aroused for a march. The  
moon was shining most beautifully, and  
but for the muddy condition of the roads,  
it would have been a pleasant march.—  
This morning, however, all was quiet, and  
we are still here in the same old camp, ex-  
pecting what next.

I hear very heavy firing every day;  
sometimes above, and sometimes below.—  
I hear of no results. It may be the gun-  
ners are firing for their own amusement;  
to see how much powder they can burn;  
how big a noise they can make; and how  
fast they can fire. I cannot tell. This  
much I know—the Yankee fleets keep off  
from the batteries at Evansport, the very  
respectful distance of eight or ten miles.

For a while the fever among the soldiers  
had almost entirely subsided, but there are  
now a good many cases. None of them, I  
believe are dangerous. The mumps, also,  
are making a thorough run in the army.  
Thus far, the cases are all light. Should  
the weather become very disagreeable, they  
may occasion a good deal of trouble.

At an election held in Company E. for  
3rd Lieutenant, to fill the vacancy occa-  
sioned by the death of Lieut. J. H. Nelson,  
Sergeant J. A. Hooper received nearly the  
unanimous vote of the company. An  
election has also been held in Co. H, for  
2nd Lieutenant, *vice* Lieut. Zigler, resign-  
ed. Sergeant Zigler received a majority  
of the votes cast.

For a few days the weather has been  
most delightful, but at this writing the  
darkened heavens, and damp atmosphere  
indicate a bad spell approaching.

Respectfully yours,  
J. A. C.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 12.—The *Republican*  
of this morning is informed by a gentle-  
man from the interior, that the bridges  
over Chickamauga creek were burned by  
discharged hands and not by the Union-  
ists.

### A Card.

CAMP WASHINGTON, N. C.

Mr. Editor:—Sir: You will please con-  
fer a favor by giving a place in your col-  
umns to the following:

I have seen some communication from  
some member of the company of troops I  
have the honor to command, which in my  
opinion had best be let alone; though I  
must confess there was at least, no much  
truth as poetry in them. I allude to that  
part of the article which refers to the  
equipment that has been furnished our  
Company by the county and by the State  
authorities. It is a notorious fact, known  
to all, that our company has not received  
its ratable proportion of goods furnished  
to soldiers by the county. All told, they  
have received one camp stool for every two  
men, and one piece of factory sheeting, two  
yards long, ciled over. I'll be it said to  
their praise, some few of the Ladies in  
Guilford have liberally contributed to the  
comfort of their poor neighbors in the  
camp, and their reward will come in future.  
One I will mention, and I hope she will  
pardon me for alluding to her publicly, viz:  
Mrs. Blaylock, near Fries-Ship. She,  
unsolicited and as far as I know without  
any relations in the company, but actuated  
solely by that pure and patriotic spirit of  
sympathy which swells the bosom of every  
true woman, contributed liberally, may  
I say, of blankets, socks and woolen  
clothes of her own manufacture. (May she  
live a long and happy life, enjoying all the  
blessings God in his wisdom designs to  
confer upon his mortal creatures.) And I  
hope there are many Mrs. Blaylocks yet to  
be found out. I know it is but necessary  
for woman to be satisfied that their friends  
or protectors are in want, and those wants  
will be immediately supplied if in their  
power so to do. The winter is now upon  
us, the enemy is in our midst and our men  
are poorly provided to face the storms we  
expect to meet. How many families are  
there in Guilford that cannot spare a blank-  
et, bedquilt or comfort for their friends,  
and neighbors who are ready to meet that  
enemy of their homes and dearest interest  
and drive the last foot which has polluted  
its soil from its shores or die in the at-  
tempt. Some have a soft way of conso-  
ling their conscience for not giving anything,  
by saying the state or government ought  
to furnish the soldiers with these comforts.  
Granted, I honestly believe, yes, I know  
the state has and is doing all in its power  
for the comforts of the soldiers, but did  
you ever for a moment consider the im-  
mense amount of labor and expenditure it  
would take to raise, clothe, feed and equip  
an army of four hundred thousand men  
even with a government well established,  
with its treasury and different departments  
in full and successful operation, much less  
with one constituted as ours is, springing  
from nothing save that noble and patriotic  
spirit which girded our ancestors in their  
struggle for independence in the days of  
76. This infant institution of ours, only  
a few months old, has in the tented field  
over four hundred thousand brave men.  
Those men, who have left their homes of  
ease and comfort, burst asunder the dearest  
ties that ever bound mortals together,  
have the right to expect from those that  
remain at home some personal comforts  
when they can be enjoyed. Why have  
they not given up all their pecuniary in-  
terest, besides the other considerations a-  
bove mentioned and must they expect their  
fellow citizens who remain at home to  
hoard up their wealth and heap up their

fortune? Mr. Editor, it makes my heart  
bleed to think there are human beings so  
craven-hearted and lost to all sense of honor  
or, as some even in our country have  
manifested themselves to be. Where are  
those men, who last winter and spring  
were so full of fight? Do you find  
them in the ranks nobly defending their  
country's cause. Many of them are doubt-  
less there, but many more have been lured  
from the paths of honor, by the tempting  
chance of speculating upon their country's  
misfortune, and upon the wives and chil-  
dren of their friends who are fighting their  
battles. May God have mercy upon them,  
for if justice should overtake them a short  
rope and a long limb would be their por-  
tion. Watch them, discontinue and  
drive them from virtuous and good society.  
I could say much more but the public in  
all communities knows them and I trust  
their finger is upon them.

Respectfully your old's serv't.

B. L. COLE,

Capt. 2nd Cavalry, N. C. S. P.

P. S. We have no right to complain, nor  
do we complain of the State. We believe  
it has done all it could for us, it has fed  
us beautifully, and we intend to defend  
her as long as we can raise an arm to do  
so.

B. L. C.

### Population of the Confederate States.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* says:  
From the census table of 1860, of the  
United States, we take the population of  
the Confederate States, viz:

Free.	Slave.	Total.
Virginia, 1,106,196	490,887	1,597,083
S. Carolina, 331,871	492,541	824,412
Alabama, 529,144	435,192	964,336
Arkansas, 326,323	114,194	440,517
Florida, 78,686	61,763	140,449
Georgia, 595,057	463,226	1,058,283
Louisiana, 376,913	332,520	709,433
Mississippi, 354,699	435,636	790,335
N. Carolina, 661,586	331,081	992,667
Tennessee, 834,063	175,784	1,009,847
Texas, 420,651	180,388	601,039
5,581,649	3,320,016	9,101,665

The total population of the United States

by the same census was—

Free, 27,185,169	
Slave, 3,949,537	
Deducting the Confederate States as a- bove, there are left in the United States:	
Free, 22,600,430	
Slave, 479,441	

Of these, however, there are in sym-  
pathy with the Confederate States and will  
probably be with them after awhile:

Free.	Slave.	Total.
Kentucky, 930,222	235,490	1,165,712
Maryland, 599,046	87,188	686,234
Missouri, 1,059,153	114,965	1,174,118
2,588,421	437,643	3,026,064

This will make a total for the Confed-  
erate States of—

Free, 8,170,070	
Slave, 3,947,650	
Total, 12,117,720	

Leaving in the United States a total of  
19,016,635 of which less than 3,000 are  
slaves.

### Affair at Guyandotte, Va.

A dispatch from Gallipolis, Ohio, of the  
11th inst., says that Guyandotte, Va., on  
the Ohio River, 36 miles below Gallipolis,  
was attacked the night before by six hun-  
dred "rebels." Out of one hundred and  
fifty Federals stationed there, only fifty es-  
caped, the rest being killed or taken pris-  
oners.



## LITTLE NOBODY.

When the tempest flies  
O'er the cloudy skies,  
And from crag to crag the frantic thunders ride;  
When the lightning's stroke  
Has destroyed the oak,  
Safely down below, the little violets hide.  
In the strife appalling,  
When the proud are falling,  
Little men can rest, or watch unheeded by;  
Blow, ye storms of Fate,  
On the rich and great,  
I'm but little Nobody—Nobody am I.

Pebbles on the shore  
Dread no billows' roar,  
But the mighty ships, deep-laden in the hold,  
With a thousand men,  
Steering home again,  
Founder oftentimes with all their men and gold.  
Feathers fall but slowly,  
And the poor and lowly,  
Fall and are unhurt—while greatness falls to die;  
Kings may wake to weep,  
While their ploughmen sleep;  
Who would be a somebody?—Nobody am I.

## THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

A recent paper, prepared by C. F. W. Dieterich, Director of the Statistical Department of Berlin, on the present population of the globe, presents some curious facts. We have translated and condensed some of the leading results of this important document, which can hardly fail to be of interest even to the general reader. We suppose of course that the author bases his figures on the last official reports, and hence, in a growing country like the American States, the figures given are probably somewhat below the actual numbers.

The author adopts three different modes of classification: first, by totals of the several countries; second, races; and, third, by creed or religion.

According to the first mode of classification the mass of detail given sums up in the following round numbers:

Square miles.	Inhabitants.	Average to the sq. mile
1. Europe.....	2,900,000	272,000,000.....93
2. Asia.....	12,800,000	755,000,000.....60
3. Africa.....	8,700,000	200,000,000.....22
4. America.....	12,000,000	59,000,000.....5
5. Australia.....	2,600,000	2,000,000.....1
Round totals.....	39,000,000	1,288,000,000.....33

The greatest density of population of a kingdom is exhibited in Belgium, where it is 538 to the square mile; single districts in Rhenish Prussia show as high as 700 to the square mile.

Political economy has not yet found a gauge by which to determine how densely people can be crowded and make a living. In civilized Europe the density is steadily increasing. America promises a similar development in future. The fertility of her soil and the concentration of mind upon the utilization of her resources promise a high capacity of sustaining population. Civilized emigration to Polynesia may tend to a similar development in Australia. East India and China, although now densely peopled, incline, after a period of stability, towards a decrease rather than an increase, owing to the peculiarities of their civilization.

The chapter on Distribution of Races is prefaced by an interesting sketch of Keltius' new system of ethnology, with its two divisions of Oval Heads, (*dolichocephalus*) and the Broad or Cubic Head, (*brachycephalus*)—the former including, in Europe, all the Latin and German tribes, 150 millions; the latter the Slavonic, Magyar, Turkish, and some of the Romance tribes of the South, 115 millions; in Asia, the Chinese, Hindoos, Aryan Persians, Arabs, Jews, and Tungusians are Oval Heads, 610 millions; all the rest Broad Heads, 145 millions. The estimate of America is, of course, based on aborigines only. In regard to them the opinion is advanced that from the islands around Behring's Strait, along the west coast, including the Russian Colonies, Oregon, Mexico, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, Patagonia, and Fire Island, the population consists principally of Broad Heads, while on the East Coast, from Canada downward, including the United States, the Northern Islands, the West Indies, Venezuela, Guiana, and Brazil, the Oval Heads predominate. This would coincide with Bunsen's theory, that the West Coast of America was peopled from Asia. The aborigines would now probably not exceed one million. All the rest are emigrants, and their descendants, including perhaps half a million of Broad Heads; one-half of the aborigines being Oval Heads, one million is therefore the extent of the Broad Heads of America, to 58 millions of Oval Heads. In Australasia the Broad and Oval Heads are probably evenly divided, being one million each. The footings are therefore as follows:

	Oval Heads.	Broad Heads.
In Europe.....	157,000,000	115,000,000
In Asia.....	610,000,000	115,000,000
In Africa.....	200,000,000	—
In America.....	58,000,000	1,000,000
In Australia.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total.....	1,026,000,000	202,000,000

The same Swedish ethnologist makes still another division of the human race, according to the facial angle, into *Orthognathus* and *Prognathus*, the former with an erect face, the latter with protruding jaws and receding foreheads. Both classes are found both among Oval and Broad Heads. The footings are thus:

	Upright Faces.	Receding Faces.
In Europe.....	272,000,000	531,000,000
In Asia.....	221,000,000	200,000,000
In Africa.....	—	1,000,000
In America.....	58,000,000	1,000,000
In Australia.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total.....	555,000,000	728,000,000

The excess of the latter is attributable to the population of Africa, which, although Oval Heads, must be classed entirely with the Re-

ceding Faces, the same as the dense population of China and Eastern Asia in general.

The preceding strictly scientific classification is followed by the popular classification of races according to the color of the skin and the formation of the features, the hair, &c., established by Blumenbach. The five races thus established are distributed as follows:

1. The Caucasian.—(28.85 per cent.) In Europe the entire population with the exception of the Fins and Laplands.....	270,000,000
In Asia.—Turks, 15; Arabs, 5; Persians, &c., 11; Siberians, in part, 3; foreigners in Eastern Asia, 2.....	36,000,000
In Africa.—Foreigners in the colonies, and Arabs.....	4,000,000
In America.—All except the Indians.....	58,000,000
In Australia.—Foreigners on all the islands.....	1,000,000
Total.....	369,000,000
2. The Mongolian.—(40.61 per cent.) Principally in Asia, including China, the greater part of India, Central Asia, and part of Siberia.....	522,000,000
3. The Ethiopian.—(15.08 per cent.) The entire population with the exception of the Caucasians, as above.....	196,000,000
4. The American.—(0.68 per cent.) The Indians of America.....	1,000,000
5. The Malay.—(15.38 per cent.) In the Indian Islands 80; East India 34; Japan 35; Australia 1.....	200,000,000
Grand total.....	1,288,000,000

The division according to creeds is full of interesting detail. The leading footings, taken on the round number of 1,300,000,000 as the total population of the earth, are:

Christians, 335,000,000, or 25.77 per cent.
Jews, 5,000,000, or 0.38 per cent.
Asiatic religions, 600,000,000, or 46.15 per cent.
Mohammedans, 150,000,000, or 12.31 per cent.
Pagans, 200,000,000, or 15.39 per cent.
The 335,000,000 of Christians are again divided into—
170,000,000 Roman Catholics, 50.7 per cent.
80,000,000 Protestants, 26.6 per cent.
75,000,000 Greek Catholics, 22.7 per cent.

The conscientious author of the very elaborate paper from which we have made these extracts, is of opinion that although much uncertainty attaches to the positive numbers given under the various heads, yet so manifold have been his sources of comparisons, that the general results in proportions of population, race, or creed may be adopted as correct.—*Century*.

## VIRTUE AND HEALTH FROM EIGHT TO SIXTEEN.

Lord Shaftsbury recently stated, in a public meeting in London, that from personal observation he had ascertained, that of the adult male criminals of that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that if a young man lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in his favor and one against him, as to an honorable life thereafter.

Thus it is in the physical world. Half of all who are born, die under twenty years of age, while four-fifths of all who reach that age, and die before another score, owe their death to causes of disease which were originated in their teens. On a careful inquiry, it will be ascertained that in nearly all cases, the causes of moral and premature death, and pretty much one and the same, and are laid between the ages of eight and sixteen years. This is a fact of startling import to fathers and mothers, and shows a fearful responsibility. Certainly a parent should secure and retain and exercise absolute control over the child until sixteen; it can not be a difficult matter to do this, except in very rare cases, and if that control is not wisely and efficiently exercised, it must be the parent's fault; it is owing to parental neglect or remissness. Hence the real source of ninety-eight per cent. of the crime of a country such as England and America, lies at the door of the parents. It is a fearful reflection; we throw it before the minds of the fathers and mothers of our land, and there leave it, to be thought of in wisdom, remarking only as to the early seeds of bodily disease, that they are nearly in every case sown between sun-down and bed-time, in absence from the family circle, in the supply of spending money never earned by the spender, opening the doors of confectionaries and soda-fountains, of beer and tobacco, and wine, of the circus, the minstrel, the restaurant and the dance; then follow the Sunday excursion, the Sunday drive, with easy transition to the company of those whose ways lead down to the gates of social, physical and moral ruin. From eight to sixteen in these few years are the destinies of children fixed; in forty-nine cases out of fifty; fixed by the parent! Let every father and every mother, solemnly vow, "By God's help, I'll fix my darling's destiny for good by making home more attractive than the street."—*Hall's Journal of Health*.

## DON'T BE DISCOURAGED, MOTHER.

Don't be discouraged, mother. What though the boys are rude and rough; that should not discourage you. The new farm is rough and rugged when the husbandman first begins to till it, but by patient toil he gradually extracts the roots, removes the boulders, levels the knolls and fills the hollows. If the soil seem at first to refuse a return for his toil, presenting only heaps of rocks, and more unsightly heaps of barren earth—don't let him be discouraged, for there is a mine of wealth in the deeply dug and well-wrought field, which shall soon yield ample profits for the labor and patience invested. The old marsh shall blush with beauty and health. The sand-hill shall yet be spread with a carpet of green, monarchs might be proud to own and tread. The boulders shall yet kiss the feet of both the proud and humble, the poor and the rich, and draw forth praises from the man of science and of taste. The tough, unsightly tu-suck shall yet yield the food that feeds the tiller. Don't be discouraged, mother; for those very forbidding characteristics in your boy, when checked and molded by an intelligent and persevering discipline, will be of vast worth to him when a man. It may cost more to subdue and direct a stubborn will, but when the work is done you have made an efficient commander. It may cost more to polish the rude boy, but when you have succeeded you have given the world a

man instead of a statue. There is a jewel under that forbidding frown and hostile resentment. If you would realize its full value be very patient. Train surely and carefully.

Your investment may not at first, yield you a return, nay, it may be years ere it affords you much fruit, of a desirable beauty or richness, but be well assured of this: the more diligent and patient your toil the sooner will you be blast with a satisfactory return.

## DURATION OF LIFE.

A very interesting fact has been brought to light by life assurance calculations—as interesting to the philosophers to these companies, viz: the relative longevity of different countries. It demonstrates that health, that is to say, the length of life, is proportionate to the progress of civilization, that the supposed bad effects of the luxury of the latter, is not a serious evil, in this respect at least. Dr. Farr's tables throw important light on this subject. He shows that

In England one person dies annually in every 15 years.
In France " " " " " 42 "
In Prussia " " " " " 58 "
In Austria " " " " " 23 "
In Russia " " " " " 28 "

The least advanced of these five countries has then the least probabilities of life, and the ratio of longevity, to civilization, is as regular as the process of a natural law.

A few more curious facts may be mentioned. First: Assurance statistics have disproved, in England at least, the common impression that country life is usually the safest. City and town policy holders are found to be the longest lived. Second: These statistics upset the Government Annuity theory that female life is safer than male; the latter have the longest average life. Irishmen hold on much more doggedly to life, and Ireland beats both town and country, in England, in favor of the London companies.

One of the curious and grateful facts, brought out by these calculations, is the average increase of the length of life. According to the English tables, mortality had decreased more than one-fourth (at least two-fifths) in England in the century from 1720 to 1820. Accordingly, the premiums of Assurance companies have continually lessened.

## EDUCATION.

Education is more than learning to read, write, cipher, &c. A person may acquire much literary knowledge, and yet fail to be truly educated. He may indeed possess all the literary attainments which all the literary schools on earth can afford, and yet fail to be educated in the full sense of the word. Education claims a place in the domestic arena. Indeed, at the fireside commences the course of education. The mother first, and then the father, and under the influence of the order of the domestic circle over which they preside, and to which they give character, is planted the germ, and the first cultivation is exhibited. The first impressions are here made. How responsible, then, is the position of a parent! The first impressions which are made upon the infant mind, or during the first five or six years of life, are very apt to continue in after-life. These followed by sufficient literary instruction and cultivation, and very few, if any, will fail to make thorough gentlemen and ladies. Few will fail to be useful and a blessing to themselves and mankind throughout their entire generation. It is rarely the case that we find a really learned man or woman who is not a gentleman or a lady in the true sense of these terms; it is also rare to find a thorough gentleman or lady who is not educated, and who had not a good mother. There are many very clever, good-meaning people who are not learned, or who, perhaps, had a very good mother; but it is comparatively rare. From this we deduce the following:

It is a great blessing to have a mother who fills another's place and duties. Her work is honorable and great. She fills a nobler station than statesmen, orators, editors, or bookmakers, in every element of power, honor, and reward. Yet some mothers imagine that they are doing nothing, or have nothing to do; that their position is so very humble and hard that they either aspire to more public fields of activity, or doze away in a wearisome life of apathy. But mothers should remember that it is a greater work to make statesmen than to be such; and this work the mothers really do. To be the constructor and builder of some great affair is regarded among the great and important doings of life; but these things are trifles compared to the proper culture and development of the mind, and thus to carry on the physical and moral culture of our children in the proper direction. To guard the tender frame from disease, to nurse and protect it amidst the perils of childhood and youth, onward up to manhood, is a truly great work. This great work is largely in the hands of mothers. Indeed, both mother and father largely share in it. One great business of life is, to raise up a family which will prove a blessing to the world and to themselves. And parents who do this are worthy of honor, and will be honored in time and throughout eternity for living to a good and noble purpose. And yet too many regard the nurture of children as a small business, a burden, or a task that should be avoided. But this is foolish, if not a wicked thing. To wish to be free from the care of a family is equivalent to desiring that life should be a blank, and we lose the highest honors of existence. The elements of the society and government of the world are found in the domestic circle. There they find their character, and our children are sent out to bless or curse the world. This evinces the truth that the work of proper education is a work of absolute importance, and should be efficiently performed. Though it may seem to the superficial thinker to be a humble work, yet it is a work, the results of which will run through every channel of life. Those who do what may seem little things, often indeed are the greatest workers. The family circle, the common school, the Sunday school, are the nurseries of human greatness—the parent and the teacher even in their ordinary circles may do much.—*Southern Teacher*.

EXTEMPORANE SPEAKING.—"The young person who, by the exercise of debating societies, is hurried into a habit of fluent elocution—of ready extemporaneous speaking, which consists in thinking extemporaneously will be found to have been qualifying himself only for the 'lion's part' in the interlude of Pyramus and Thisbe. Snag. Have you the lions part written?"

"Pray you if it be give it to me; for I am slow of study."

"Quince, you may do it extempore; for it is nothing but roaring."



## THE TIMES.



GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday, November 23, 1861.

## Rules without Exceptions.

- 1st. All who are now indebted to the office will be deemed every month until they pay up—hard customers send monthly.
- 2d. No name will be entered on our books for subscription until we first received the money or its equivalent.
- 3d. No job will be delivered until paid for.
- 4th. Legal blanks cash on delivery.
- 5th. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance; six and twelve months advertisements, on first of January and July. Persons from a distance can enclose any amount over a dollar they desire to invest in this way and we will be governed by our terms in another column.

## Past Day.

It was gratifying to notice, on Friday last, the more general observance than usual of a National Fast, arising doubtless from an increased feeling of the necessity of help from on high in the present important crisis of our great conflict.

The congregations of this place assembled in the Presbyterian church for public worship on the day and were addressed by the Rev. J. H. Smith, who administered most withering rebuke to the principal vices of the day—intemperance, profanity, extortion, &c.

## The Way of the World.

As we expect to discontinue the TIMES at the close of the year, we have issued a prospectus for a new paper with the above title. We hope our friends will exert themselves on our behalf and see how many names can be enrolled before the first number is printed. The subscribers to the TIMES, whose subscriptions ran into next year, will be furnished the *World*, (at the rates of one dollar a year,) until their money is exhausted. Subscribers who receive their papers with a cross mark this week are thereby notified that their subscriptions will expire with the last number of the TIMES.

## Educational Association.

The State Educational Association met in the place on Tuesday evening last. The attendance was not so large as usual, but the meeting was quite an interesting and pleasant one. Great unanimity prevailed and much good will, no doubt, result from the meeting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Wiley J. Palmer, Principal of Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind.

Vice Presidents—Rev. B. Craven, D. D., President of Trinity College; Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., President of Davidson College; Rev. F. W. Hubbard, Professor in the University; D. S. Richardson, Principal of the Wilson Schools; J. G. Elliot, of Wayne; W. D. Johnston, of Mecklenburg.

Recording Secretary—J. D. Campbell, Editor Journal of Education.

Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer—S. Lander, Principal of High Point Female School.

The Association adjourned on Thursday evening to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

## Georgia Planters' Convention.

The Georgia Planters' Convention have adopted resolutions endorsing the defensive position of the Government, and recommending a duty of 20 per cent. on the productions of the United States. They also recommend to planters, should the war continue, and the present crop remain unsold, not to plant any cotton next spring, beyond enough to supply the wants of home consumption.

The N. Y. Herald of the 13th, says the large transport, *Winfield Scott*, consort of the steamship *Union*, having two regiments on board is believed to have foundered at sea during the recent gale, and all on board to have perished.

## Confederate Congress.

Congress of the Confederate States convened in Richmond on the 18th instant. The President sent in his message on Tuesday last; it is short and interesting, and we will give it to our readers next week. The following synopsis will give some idea of its contents.

The President reports an abundant yield of the products of agriculture during the past year.

New branches of industry have been sustained and the manufacturing of the comforts of life have increased as the conflict continues, and are gradually leaving us independent of the world, in supplying us with the munitions of war.

The operations of the army have afforded protection to the country.

The conflict now extends from the Chesapeake to the confines of New Mexico and Arizona, and the Confederate States are much stronger than when the war commenced.

The message refers to the results of the triumph of our arms and operations in Missouri and Kentucky, and the condition of our financial and other affairs.

It advises the completion of the railway route from Danville, Virginia, to Greensboro, North Carolina, on the N. C. R. R., thus forming three lines to Richmond—

[The *Times* has advocated the building of this road ever since 1856, and it would have been in operation now but for the jealousy of a certain section East of this.] The President considers it a military necessity.

The President refers to the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, on board a British steamer, on her way from a neutral Spanish port to England; the Federal Government thus claiming jurisdiction over the high seas and entering British ships for the purpose of violating the rights of Ambassadors, held sacred even among the most barbarous nations.

## Salt, Salt!

We are sorry the Fayetteville *Observer* announced this week, that no more salt could be had from the mines in Washington county, Va. This must be a mistake for several wagons from this place have just returned with heavy loads. The works have a heavy contract with the Government, it is true, but they do not refuse to load wagons as fast as they arrive, or nearly so. We see no reason why wagons going the upper route to the works should fail falling into the hands of our enemy; yet, we regret to say, several have turned back, through fear, even in this and adjoining counties. The works are manufacturing about 3000 bushels a day, and selling it at 75 cents a bushel.

A correspondent in the *Observer* says:

"Take of the surface of the earth out of the smoke house, say to the depth of 6 or 8 inches, and place it in vats, and apply about 2 gallons of water to 1 of the surface soil; stir it well, then let it remain until it settles, then draw off the water and boil it down and the operator will find that he has pretty good salt."

We hope some of our subscribers will try the experiment and let us hear from them.

## Attention Militia!

Although it is presumed by the authorities in Raleigh, that every person in the State takes a paper from that city, yet we believe there are a few in the western part of the State who are not so fortunate.—For the benefit of such persons we publish the following, which is of vital importance to every one:

## HEAD QUARTERS, RALEIGH N. C.

On the 22nd of October a Circular was issued from this Office to certain Counties on the Coast, requiring the Militia to turn out once a week.

The continued threatening of our Coast by the enemy, and the recent course of lawless and untrue men on our Western border, make it necessary that the requirements of that Circular be extended to the whole State.

Every Company in the State will therefore be assembled once a week for inspection, instruction and drill; and will be required to appear armed as the law directs, and with some ammunition. The State expects every man to do his duty, and the Governor will not fail to enforce this order with all the power vested in him as Commander-in-Chief.

The Militia can only be called out for actual service by the Governor, or by seven Justices, as provided in the 80th Sec. "Militia," Revised Code. The Governor's orders will be given through this Office to the Generals, or in special cases, to Commanders of Regiments or Companies.

Whenever the Militia are called into actual service, the commanding officer

making the call shall discriminate in favor of those persons who are in feeble health, or whose connections with public institutions or other peculiar employments shall require their presence at home.

The Militia when called out as above, will report to any superior officer in the service of the State or the Confederate States, commanding.

Colonels are required to have made out, as soon as possible after the time fixed in Sec. 27, New "Militia" Law, the Muster Rolls therein required; and as no proper paper can be had for blanks, each Captain will make on foolscap paper as neat a Roll of his Company as may be.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
J. G. MARTIN,  
Adjutant General.

From the above it will seem that all persons between the ages of 18 and 50, are required to drill every week.—We said all persons, but there is a class which is not included in the late militia law. We refer to those who have "scruples of conscience against bearing arms," yet who have no "scruples of conscience against" doing all in their power to throw a damper upon the cause of the South. We do not say all such are untrue to their State and Confederacy; yet many are, and we can see no reason why this class should be exempt from militia duty, unless it is to show a favor to those who may reward us by turning traitors in the hour of trial and danger. It is no little sacrifice to a man of business to spend one-sixth of his time in drilling, yet the people who love their State and country will take great pride in doing so. Why then this distinction in favor of those—some of whom we know would have "no conscientious scruples against bearing arms" against the South? They had plenty of time to leave the South and go to a climate more congenial to their feelings, and if they choose to remain there should be no distinction made in their favor at least.

## NEWS ITEMS.

The Yankees have taken possession of that portion of Virginia East of the Chesapeake bay, two counties. We had no force there, as it was of no importance to us as a military post, so long as Maryland is in Lincoln's clutches.

The Governor of Tennessee has called out 40,000 of the militia to prevent the Federals from invading the State. The Union feeling was greatly exaggerated.

Owing to the troubles in East Tennessee, the 29th Regiment N. C. V., commanded by Col. R. Vance, has been ordered to the extreme western portion of our State.

Every thing along the Potomac indicates the near approach of another great battle.

A special dispatch to the New Orleans *True Delta*, dated at Memphis 19th inst., announces that a battle had occurred near Springfield, Mo., in which the Confederates were victorious. The Federal force was greatly superior to that of ours, and included Fremont's celebrated body guard. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was heavy. Generals Price and McCall are confident of driving the Yankees out of Missouri.

Hon. Thomas Bragg has received the appointment of Attorney General of the Confederate Government—a most excellent appointment, and a compliment to one of North Carolina's worthiest sons. Hon. J. P. Benjamin, formerly Attorney General, has been made permanent Secretary of War.

We are gratified to learn that Colonels D. K. McKee, Geo. B. Anderson, and L. O. B. Branch have been promoted by the President to the rank of Brigadier General.

The North Carolina State Convention met in Raleigh on the 18th, and was called to order by the President, Hon. Weldon N. Edwards. Several newly elected members took their seats.

On Monday last, the County Court of Guilford re-elected Levi M. Scott, Esq., County Solicitor for the next four years.

The President of the No. C. R. R. Co. will return the stock of individuals to the Tax Collectors, and pay the Tax under the Act of the Confederate Congress.

## MARRIED.

In High Point, Nov. 19, 1861, by Rev. S. Lander, of Lincoln, Rev. Samuel A. Weber, of Shelby, to Miss Sallie A. Langdon, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. I. Langdon, of the North Carolina Conference.

## The Way of the World.

## A DOLLAR NEWSPAPER.

To be published weekly in Greensboro, N. C.

BY JAMES W. ALDRIGHT.

Terms: Twelve months, One Dollar; Six months, fifty cents; single copies five cents.

Having been in the printing and publishing business for the last ten years, we have long since become disgusted with "long and flashy prospectuses, and will simply say that we expect to publish as good a paper as possible for the price and the hard times. We will be entirely independent in every thing. And, while we will write as closely to *fact, truth and justice*, we will take no pains to please a world where honest thought is a reproach to man. Where "honesty is great, and growing virtue starves. A world of falsehood, falsehood, and injustice!"

We shall endeavor to make the paper what its title in fact is—a truthful shadow of *The Way of the World*—its virtues, its vices, its realities and its fancies; yet, we are frank to admit

"This is a good world that we live in, To build on, or to spend, or to give up. But to be born, or to beg, or to get a man's own, To the very worst world that ever was known!"

The first number will appear on Thursday, the second of January, 1862; each five cents, get a copy, and if you like it subscribe. We desire the paper to speak for itself.

Please do not trouble us with letters unless you send the money, for they will, in no case, be attended to.

Editors will confer a favor by giving this prospectus such notice as they deem proper.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## COW LOST!

A yellow roan heifer, without a mark—lost a rose on one foot and a chain on the other. I will thank any one who will take her up and send me word to what I can get her. DANIEL S. CLADSON.

November 23d, 1861.

## Hutton &amp; Preleigh's Southern Monthly.

## TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,	\$ 3 00
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By ordering, be particular to write names of subscribers, Post office and State, distinct and clear.

Address, HUTTON & PRELEIGH, MEMPHIS, TENN.

## Head Quarters N. C. Troops.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.

[General Order No. 24.]

ALL COMPANIES HEREAFTER ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT, will remain at issue without pay, until called out for service, when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching the assigned place of rendezvous. This order is necessary, on account of the limited quantity of clothing and camp baggage now on hand, and to enable the Government to supply promptly for the use of the Troops at the time they begin their field service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
J. G. MARTIN,  
Adjutant General.

October 15, 1861.

## LADIES' CONFECTIONERY.—Mrs.

J. C. GORDEN, having purchased the entire stock of *Confectionery*, *Pastry*, *Cakes*, *Biscuits*, *Ice Creams*, *and* *all* *the* *articles* *connected* *with* *the* *confectionery* *trade*, *is* *now* *preparing* *to* *open* *a* *new* *and* *improved* *confectionery* *store*, *on* *the* *corner* *of* *the* *Public* *and* *Market* *streets*, *in* *Raleigh*, *N. C.* *and* *is* *now* *preparing* *to* *open* *a* *new* *and* *improved* *confectionery* *store*, *on* *the* *corner* *of* *the* *Public* *and* *Market* *streets*, *in* *Raleigh*, *N. C.* *and* *is* *now* *preparing* *to* *open* *a* *new* *and* *improved* *confectionery* *store*, *on* *the* *corner* *of* *the* *Public* *and* *Market* *streets*, *in* *Raleigh*, *N. C.* *and* *is* *now* *preparing* *to* *open* *a* *new* *and* *improved* *confectionery* *store*, *on* *the* *corner* *of* *the* *Public* *and* *Market* *streets*, *in* *Raleigh*, *N. 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